

LEADS LOCAL PAPERS IN AMOUNT OF READING MATTER

AMERICANS WANT PEACE

So Cables the Commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle.

HAS SOUNDED SENTIMENT

This London Journalist, who created a stir by publication of documents showing that England's Venezuela claims were unfounded, makes an earnest plea to Salisbury.

London, Jan. 6.—The American commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle cables to that paper today as follows:

"The London correspondents of the American papers having revealed my identity here, I have been overwhelmed with expressions of sympathy and thanks to the Chronicle for putting the American case and opinion before the British public. All the papers comment most kindly.

"As I have tried to explain, Americans believe that their attitude of demanding arbitration is one with which civilized men must sympathize. In support of this the whole Union, if needed, will speak with absolutely one voice. But at the same time there is here an infinite desire to see an immediate amicable settlement.

"I have today talked with several men who are being denounced in New York as jingoists, and the above are their earnest sentiments.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND SALISBURY.
"The people simply cannot understand Lord Salisbury's attitude. A Senator said to me today he thinks the same as if a millionaire quarreled with his intimate friend because he had lost 10 cents in his house.

"I repeat with every ounce of influence I possess that everybody here worth considering desires peace. If Lord Salisbury can find a way to make the slightest advance towards recognition of the American attitude, he will be received with wide open arms.

"The American government and people would be perfectly willing, and indeed glad, to see England secure any amount of Venezuelan territory, if her claim is capable of historical and diplomatic proof. They are willing to meet England in any direction and to any extent in finding a competent tribunal to determine this. They only ask that Lord Salisbury's blunt refusal and President Cleveland's menaces alike be set aside and forgotten.

"They regard the demand for arbitration as the sacred right of a great, powerful nation, standing on what it believes to be a matter of principle.

APPEAL FOR ARBITRATION.
"Now, Lord Salisbury is a great man. He has a lifetime reputation for brilliant foreign statesmanship. Whatever he may do his patriotism and dignity are beyond question. The American government and 70,000,000 people earnestly and solemnly invite him to forget the past and meet their national convictions half way. If he will, the voice of every reasonable man on this continent will be raised to his praise.

"To my absolute knowledge, I am expressing the heartfelt sentiments of the American government, and as one imperialist Englishman, I implore him to turn a friendly ear to this appeal, notwithstanding the humble individual through which it goes."

THE TIMES

Began the old year with a circulation of

Eleven Thousand Copies

THE TIMES

Began the new year with a circulation of

Thirty-four Thousand Copies

Gain—Over 300 Per Cent.

"Watch It Grow."

Fatal Wreck in Texas.

Georgetown, Texas, Jan. 5.—The rear coach of a train on the Great Northern Railway left the track at 5 o'clock last evening and was overturned, killing 80 Gainer, colored, brakeman, and Fred Sear, one of the passengers. John Little, another passenger, received internal injuries.

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Cardinal Satolli.

SATOLLI IS A CARDINAL

Invested With the Exalted Title At Baltimore Cathedral.

DONS RED CAP AND CASSOCK

Many High Church Dignitaries Present—Speeches Were Made by Mgr. Sharrett, Cardinal Gibbons and Cardinal Satolli—High Mass Was Celebrated—Bishop Kain Preached.

Baltimore, Jan. 5.—Under the great dome of that classic edifice, the Baltimore Cathedral—the mother church of America—where so many memorable and imposing ceremonies have taken place, Francis Satolli, Titular Archbishop of Lepanto, and Papal Legate to the United States, was today elevated to the cardinalate and formally vested with the scarlet which marks the rank of cardinal.

History will say in all the records of America that the first envoy from Rome to Washington received the peerless aureole, the prince's purple.

It was an event of extraordinary interest in the world of religion. It was a consecration for services rendered and a seal set on a settlement of religious and social in the United States. It was an unusually grand and picturesque ceremony even in Baltimore, where so many elaborate ecclesiastical events have been celebrated.

Archbishops, bishops, missionaries, and divines of various grades in a church which has by far more communicants than any other distinct denomination in the United States, statesmen, high in the affairs of the nation; diplomats, representing foreign countries, and hundreds of the great and lowly, Catholics and non-Catholics, witnessed the services attending the creation of a cardinal—exercises which were held today for the second time in Baltimore and for the third time in the United States.

MANY DIGNITARIES.

Prominent prelates from every section of the country took part in the proceedings, and the splendor of the vestments, the grandeur of the music and the pomp of the impressive and brilliant. Almost every Catholic diocese on the American continent was represented. It was the most imposing ecclesiastical ceremony that has been held in Baltimore since the elevation of Cardinal Gibbons, ten years ago.

The ceremonies of the day were inaugurated with an imposing procession, which moved shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. It was made up of members of the hierarchy, clergy and seminarians, to the number of several hundred.

At an early hour the prelates began to arrive at the archiepiscopal residence, on Charles street, where they donned their vestments; the clergy robed at the Cathedral school, on West Mulberry street, and the seminarians attired themselves at Calvert Hall, corner of Cathedral and Mulberry streets.

It was, with possibly one exception, the greatest ecclesiastical pageant ever witnessed in the city which is called "The cradle of American Catholicism."

At an early hour in the morning, preceding

the public functions of the day, Mr. Satolli, of Cardinal Satolli's household, called upon his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, at the archiepiscopal residence, and presented to him the holy orders known as the papal briefs. In delivering the papers to his eminence, Mr. Satolli made an address in Latin, of which the following is a translation:

MR. SHARRETT'S SPEECH.

"Your Eminence: In fulfilling the most honorable duty imposed on me by his holiness, I have to consign to your eminence these documents. The mission which his holiness has entrusted to me is highly grateful to me for more reasons than one. In itself it is a high office, and a demonstration of pontifical favor which most reasonably gratifies me. Your eminence's name is most justly known and respected by the entire American people, both Catholic and non-Catholic. They are all proud of their beloved Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore. Your qualities of mind and heart have made them so, and a demonstration of pontifical favor which most reasonably gratifies me. Your eminence's name is most justly known and respected by the entire American people, both Catholic and non-Catholic. They are all proud of their beloved Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore. Your qualities of mind and heart have made them so, and a demonstration of pontifical favor which most reasonably gratifies me.

In a few well chosen words his eminence thanked Mr. Sharrett for his kind and complimentary expressions, and added that he felt highly honored in accepting the pious documents.

As the old Cathedral bell tolled the hour of 10 o'clock students of St. Mary's seminary, to the number of 400, emerged from Calvert Hall, where they had robed, and moved eastward on Mulberry street. Midway of the block the line entered the side gate of the Cathedral grounds.

As the last of the seminarians passed the Cathedral school three hundred vested priests, monks and Christian Brothers joined the procession, taking positions in the immediate rear of the students. Proceeding through the hands the vanguard was soon at the rear entrance of the archiepiscopal residence.

At 10:30 Master of Ceremonies Rev. C. F. Thomas, rector of the Cathedral, ordered the doors to be thrown open, and the students, in the cases, and surges, two by two, preceded by the cross bearers and acolytes, passed through the spacious corridor out of the front entrance to North Charles street.

AT THE CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE.

After the guard of priests passed through the corridor of Cardinal Gibbons' residence twenty-six members of the faculty of the Catholic University, vested in their handsome black silk robes, with blue, scarlet, purple and white silk trimmings making up the philosophy, divinity, law and art, took up positions in the line.

These were followed by thirty-four bishops from all parts of the United States, led by Junior Bishop John J. Donahue of Wheeling, W. Va., who was continually bowing to right and left as he recognized old friends among the hundreds of shivering spectators along the line of march.

Fourteen archbishops were next to appear. They were the Most Rev. John J. Williams of Boston, Patrick A. Feehan of Chicago, William H. Elder of Cincinnati, Frederick Xavier Katzner of Milwaukee; Francis Janssens of New Orleans, Michael A. Corrigan of New York, William H. Gross of Oregon, P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia, J. J. Kane of St. Louis, John Ireland of St. Paul, P. L. Chappelle of Santa Fe, Cornelius O'Brien of Dallas, N. S.; and Louis Nazaire Bejin, coadjutor to Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec. Each of the archbishops was supported by the vicar general. Archbishop Kain of St. Louis headed this part of the procession.

The venerable Archbishop Williams, who conferred the zucchetto upon Cardinal Gibbons ten years ago, was the center of attraction. Hats were doffed by men and handkerchiefs were waved by smiling women as he passed by in the post of honor. He was followed by Rev. A. L. Magnien, president of St. Mary's Seminary.

His eminence Cardinal Gibbons, with six acolytes who served as train bearers, brought up the rear of the long and slowly moving procession. His scarlet robe made a pretty contrast in the bright sunlight to the purple gowns of the archbishops.

IN THE CATHEDRAL.

Before 11 o'clock had been tolling the entrance procession had passed within the portals of the venerable edifice. As the seminarians, clergy and prelates moved down the center aisle Hamerick's "Marche Solennelle" was rendered by orchestra, chorus and organ.

Great disappointment was expressed by the hundreds who could not obtain admission to the Cathedral, because of the absence of Cardinal-Elect Satolli from the procession. It was expected until the last moment, that he, in whose honor the magnificent ceremony was given, was to accompany Cardinal Gibbons in the line of march, but for some unknown reason the new cardinal declined to enter the Cathedral through the sacristy.

Disappointment was also felt because of the absence from the line of the noble guard, Mgr. Sacristani. He, too, entered the Cathedral through the sacristy.

There was but little special adornment within the Cathedral. The altar was

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EZETA TURNS UP AGAIN

Filibustering Vessels Appear Off the Coast of San Salvador.

RECRUITING IS THE ORDER

Two Barks Were Flying the American Flag and Minister Baker Is Asked to Have Them Seized—Advises From Many Points Confirm the Reports. Seditions Plots Favoring Insurgents.

(Special to The Times.)
(Copyrighted by James Gordon Bennett.)
New York, Jan. 6, Panama, Colombia, via Cayman, Jan. 6.—The Herald's correspondent in San Salvador, Salvador, telegraphs that the Brackel Golden, with Gen. Ezeta's expedition on board, is cruising between La Libertad and Acapulco waiting for an opportunity to land and precipitate a revolution.

In view of this fact, President Gutierrez is raising an army and placing it on a war footing. Recruiting is the order of the day throughout the republic.

PLOTS ARE AFOOT.
Various seditions plots, all favoring Ezeta, have been unearthed, and it has been discovered that the latter's agents have purchased several battalions of the army.

"No one could be found who might be in a state of siege. Frederick Boyd, consul general for Salvador and dean of the consular corps in Panama, has received information from President Gutierrez confirming these advices. The president says there are on board sixty Mexicans, and a few Americans, who joined the expedition at Acapulco, Mexico. The party is well supplied with arms.

CONFIRMATION ADVICES.
The Brackel Golden was cleared by the Mexican authorities on the understanding that her destination was Panama, and Consul Boyd has instructions to be on the lookout for her in case she puts in at this port.

The Herald's correspondent at Managua, Nicaragua, telegraphs that a cable has been received at the American consulate there from the minister of foreign affairs of Salvador, saying that Antonio Ezeta has appeared off the port of La Union with an expedition to upset the established government Salvador. The two barks on which the filibusters are, the dispatch says, are flying the American flag, and Minister Baker is asked to have the vessel seized.

Minister Baker has replied disavowing responsibility for the acts of the expedition and denouncing the use of the American flag by the party.

GOMEZ VICTORIOUS.

Attacks Campos' Center Sweeps the Spaniards Aside, and Marches Triumphantly Westward.

(Special to The Times.)
(Copyrighted by James Gordon Bennett.)
Havana, Cuba, Jan. 5, via New York.—The rebel forces commanded by Gen. Maximo Gomez, have captured several of the towns near this city, and the citizens of Havana are in a state of intense excitement and terror.

Under General Gomez's direction the insurgents made a vigorous onslaught upon the center of General Campos' army today and after a fierce fight, they swept the Spaniards aside.

They forced their way through the line and are now marching triumphantly westward toward the province of Pinar del Rio. In this province are the finest tobacco plantations in Cuba, and these seem to be now at the mercy of the rebels.

WILL PRAY FOR PEACE.
Next Wednesday the Evangelical Alliance Will Send Up Petitions.

New York, Jan. 5.—A cablegram has been received from the British Alliance, requesting that Christians throughout the United States be invited to join British Christians in fervent prayer next week, especially on Wednesday, that Christlike counsels may prevail in the present crisis.

In response to the above, the executive committee of the Evangelical Alliance met yesterday and yesterday passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accordance with a cablegram from the Evangelical Alliance of Great Britain, the Evangelical Alliance for the United States invites the Christians of America to join in prayer with their British brethren on Wednesday of the week of prayer, that in the relations of their respective governments pacific counsels may prevail.

CANADIAN MINISTERS RESIGN.
Considerable Excitement Over the Capture and Situation Is Serious.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 5.—The latest information that can be obtained tonight confirms the report that seven ministers of the crown, Messrs. Foster, Haggart, Tupper, Ives, Moutague, Dickey, and Wood have resigned.

There is considerable excitement over the capture, which will probably result in the defeat of the government. The two sections of the ministry which are divided over the Manitoba school question, seem at this stage of the situation to be irreconcilable.

Reached to Prevent Sinking.
London, Jan. 5.—The after hold of the British steamer Dominio, Capt. Cross, from Portland December 24, for Bristol, which was beached at Bere Haven, Ireland, is nearly full of water. She will probably have to discharge her cargo. The main injection pipe of the vessel was carried away, allowing the water to flow into her to such an extent that she was beached to prevent her sinking.

John Burns for Arbitration.
London, Jan. 5.—Mr. John Burns, M. P., the well-known socialist and labor leader, advised his constituents at Battersea today. He protested against the idea of a war between the United States and Great Britain. The issue should be settled by arbitration.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE

Secretary Carlisle Calls for Bids on \$100,000,000 of Four Per Cent Gold Securities.

The following notice of an issue of \$100,000,000 four per cent bonds was prepared last night by Secretary Carlisle, and will be issued this morning:

Notices is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the fifth day of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of United States four per cent coupon or registered bonds, in denominations of fifty dollars (\$50) and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The bonds will be dated on the first day of February, 1896, and be payable in coin thirty years after that date, and will bear interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, in coin, but all coupon bonds maturing on or before the first day of February, 1901, will be detached and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin, or gold certificates, for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after the first day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.

Payments for the bonds must be made at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, D. C., or at the United States subtreasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, or New Orleans, or they may be made at San Francisco with exchange on New York, and all bids must state what denominations of bonds are desired, and whether coupon or registered, and at what place they will be paid for.

Payments may be made by installments, as follows: Twenty per cent (20 per cent) upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids, and twenty per cent (20 per cent) at the end of each of the four years thereafter, but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first installment, and those who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time, not later than the maturity of the last installment.

Notices is further given that if the issue and sale of an additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserve shall be authorized by law before the fifth day of February, 1896, sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds will also be received at the same time and place, and up to the same date, and upon the same terms and considerations herein set forth, and such bids will be considered as well as the bids for the 4 per cent bond herein mentioned.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

They Do Not Bite Readily at an American Loan.

Would Only Take 3 Per Cent Gold Bonds at a Price Below Par.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—Financial interest continues to be centered in the prospects of the issuance of an American loan.

The bourses here and in Frankfurt absorb the best of the American stocks, which are still being offered for sale in London, but the leading operators show a greater disposition to await the definite announcement of a bond issue.

The latest communications from New York leave the situation so uncertain that neither the financial houses nor the operators on the bourses can advise intelligently.

The correspondent of the United Press in Frankfurt states that American financiers have sounded the bankers there as to whether a 3 per cent coin loan could be replaced at about par.

To these inquiries the bankers replied that pure coin bonds could not be placed in Germany even at 4 per cent but that 3 per cent gold bonds might be placed if they were issued at a price slightly under par.

A Berlin financier connected with the Deutsche Bank group says the group which is making the offer to the Morgans to take a share of the American bond issue has an amount of gold already in the United States sufficient to prevent large shipments of gold from Germany. On every side the feeling is that things will go slow until President Cleveland acts in the bond matter.

Advices received here from St. Petersburg say that M. De Witte, the Russian minister of finance, has recently denied that Russia has offered to loan the United States the cash advances referred to in the story recently published in St. Petersburg dispatch to the Tagblatt, a story which nobody credited.

Another story comes from St. Petersburg alleging that Prince Lashoff-Rostovsky, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, has declared with all possible feelings of good will toward the United States that the czar would never recognize the Monroe doctrine and in regard thereto had taken a position similar to that assumed by Germany and England.

"BAT" SHEA INNOCENT.
John McGough, His Pal, Confesses That He Murdered Ross.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 5.—John McGough, a "pal" of "Bat" Shea, who was to have been electrocuted at Dannemora prison on Tuesday next for the murder of Robert Ross, in the election riot on March 5, 1894, at Troy, has confessed that it was not Shea who shot Ross, but that he did it himself.

Gov. Morton has decided to respite Shea until February 4. Shea's counsel will move immediately for a new trial.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO TRANSVAAL PRISONERS.
London, Jan. 5.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has cabled to President Kruger of the South African republic, as follows:

"It is rumored here that you have ordered the prisoners to be shot. I do not believe the rumors. I rely on your generosity in your hour of victory."

Today the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony, and the head in Africa of the British South African company, sent a dispatch reading:

"The rumor that a force is collecting at Bulawayo is absolutely false."

President Kruger, replying to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch, cabled:

"I have not ordered the freebooters who are prisoners to be shot. Their case will be decided strictly in accordance with the traditions of the republic and in sharp contrast to the unheard of acts of these freebooters."

"So many lies and false reports are Continued on Fourth Page.

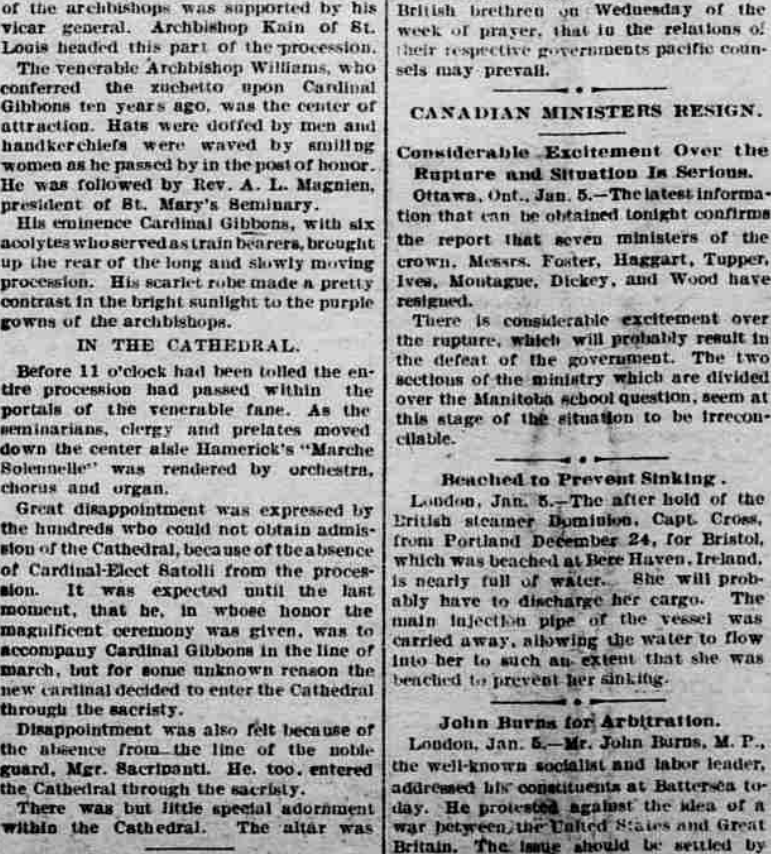
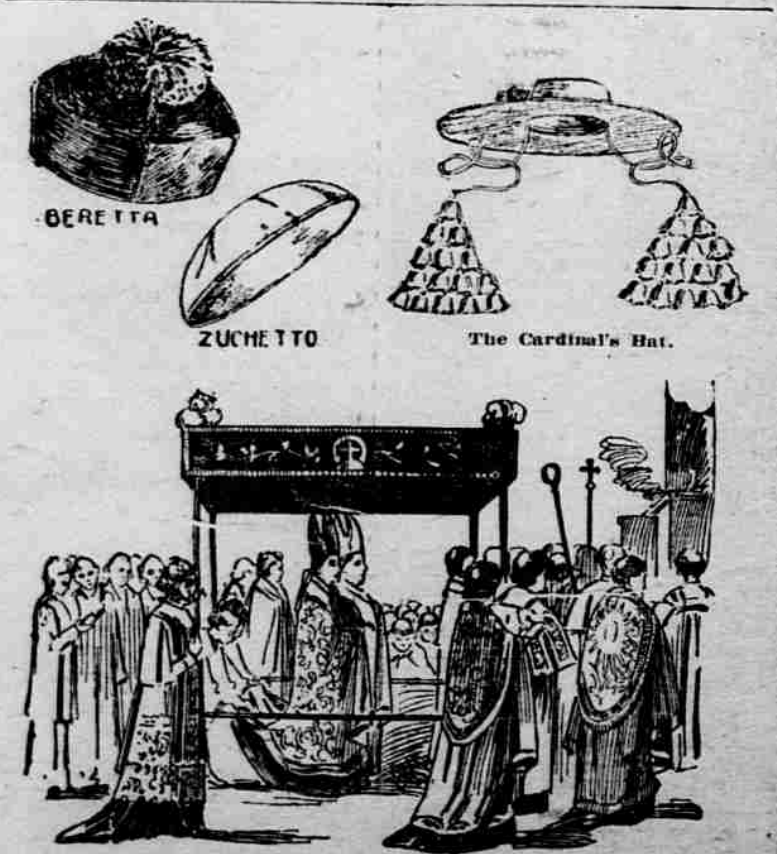
GERMANY LAST WEEK.

GERMANY THIS WEEK.

"There's no need of the United States becoming excited about Venezuela. There is no cause for war. The Monroe doctrine can hardly be sustained. Great Britain is all right."

"What-a-t? Great Britain trespassing in South Africa? Crowding in on our cousins, the Boers? Down with British aggression! Let us resist."

—Chicago Record.



KAISER'S STAND IS FIRM

No Indication That He Will Weaken on the Transvaal.

NO PROTECTORATE ASKED

Austria Has No Special Interests in South Africa, But She Is Pleased at the Affront to England—No Word of Remonstrance Yet Received From Lord Salisbury.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—Sir F. C. Lascelles, British ambassador to Germany, has of late had daily interviews with the chancellor, Prince Bismarck, and these conferences have led to a much calmer tone in official circles and in the articles published in the semi-official newspapers.

The violent tone displayed by the English press, especially in their tirades against the Kaiser, does not agree with the character of the communications received at the foreign office from Lord Salisbury, the British foreign minister, who protests his innocence as to how the government of Great Britain will treat what the English press calls a deadly insult which justifies war.

GERMANY STANDS FIRM.
Nothing appears likely to cause any alteration in the attitude of Germany in respect to her resolve to support the Transvaal republic in declaring the convention of 1884 void and thus enabling the Boers to obtain their independence of England.

The contention of Germany is that the convention of 1884 must lapse and that the new relations of England with the Transvaal must give the latter the right to direct an uncontrolled intercourse with the other powers.

The United Press obtained last evening an interview with Dr. Leyd, the secretary of state of the South African republic, who is now in Berlin. It was the charged South African company and the Rhodes and the Barnato groups, he said, that provoked a revolution in the Transvaal aiming to overthrow President Kruger and replace him with a creature of Cecil Rhodes, and then through the agency of the new president annex the Transvaal to the Cape Colony.

MEANT TO AFFECT STOCKS.
The Boers, Dr. Leyd said, would treat the prisoners they captured in the battle with Dr. Jameson and his followers humanely, despite the facts that they were legends that the Boers were aware that the men had been secretly armed by Rhodes, and their knowledge of the nature of the support given to Jameson by Rhodes.

The authorities at the foreign office deny that the Transvaal government has asked Germany to assume a protectorate over the South African republic. Australia has no special interest in South Africa, but she nevertheless supports the idea of Germany's intervention in the Transvaal. The Vienna newspapers concur in expressing hope that the powers will take advantage of the present opportunity to curb English encroachments.

KRUGER IS DEFIANT.
Interesting Correspondence in regard to Transvaal Prisoners.

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